nes frenk Walten linguesed over themes opticial as here tracted to expent in all sages on the gently set of angling a monace ness and elegants of otherary from as well as technical utility. Published and author elements in Fy Soir and Fly finite by House P. Water Harmon. The rise thape. Smiling paper, and transposite of this writing smiles as the persons to separated the somewhat introduct effections and follows processes of the felling ett for place to new reader with brosself has come practice anymetricum with the art five and regulations to equally relianced by their minuteness and leadily. He was environed of the severy to explain whose spottaneous to the object of the boots, is evident from many a According description and cary spiritor, and is Their to infect others with a rottely for the res-

ration attainable ettis the cod. The elicendent augiera, the the steel officel. term arbandining that their art is mainly tranettral and that it is charledness to commend methods as infallitie in every security of in-contactances. Mr. Wells atomics, for instances that ay man eas say, when upon unfamiliar refers. What fly will prove most alluring. The inter his especiance, the more parely empyritoth in suce and enter, the total flow that he decrease fitting aftered the appearant of the street let or pool. About he larg the means of dring this, he will have to be governed by the appearance of the water and the sky. If the a bright day, for instance, and the water while if the water is turbid or brown in tint, the files selected will be larger and of a lighter and more guady has. In every case enfor is an important if not a controlling factor in the adaptation of the cast to the fancy of the game. It follows that for a cosmopolitan angler, or one, is other words, who fishes in no fixed locality, a well-stocked fly book, containing many sorts of fles of various buse and sizes, is not at

all to be deeried.

Although oid sportsmen laugh at the notion of flating from a book, some of Mr. Welle's instructions are so definite and unequivocal that a novice seemingly should be able to turn them to account. Here is a specimen of his perspicuous directions: "Locate your boat first, if you fish from a boat; or, if you east from the shore, take your stand deliberately and hold it noiselessly. Then allow some minutes to elapse, that any alarm occasioned by your approach may subside. When you begin, start at about thirty or thirty-five feet, and cast around your position, directing the fly at each throw about six feet to one side of where it last fell, and so cover the water like the rays of a fan. When one circuit has been completed without a rise, lengthen out about six feet, and, beginning at the same starting point, repeat. Continue this until you have all the line out you can cast perfeetly straight every time, and do not go a ment follow because success is deferred. "It behooves him who would boast of the capture of a large trout (and it is a thing to boast of) to remember that if he wants to catch any fish he must keep his line wet-or, in other words, be patient and persevering. His vigilance must never flag, ever expecting the very next cast to draw the wished-for prize."

Mr. Wells tells un that for years experience has tended to convince him that success in fly fishing-particularly where the fish are not unfamiliar with the angler's wiles-depends quite as much upon concealing the connection be-tween the line and the fly as upon any other precaution. "We have all cast," he says, "time and time again without a rise where we knew the fly was seen by trout every time it touched the water. We have then changed and changed our cast, yet all in vain. We have distinctly seen a trout rise to the fly, approach it closely, and then, turning from it warily, revert whence he came. Under these trying cir cumstances permit me to advise that after the cast has been varied a reasonable number of times without success the leader be changed to one of a different color. I feel confident that in many cases this will solve the difficulty." For instance, if we are to fish a meadow stream or water in which an appreci-able quantity of green floating matter is present we should provide ourselves with green leaders. If, on the other hand, the water anpears brown colored, we should use our darkest tinted leader at all hours. Under ordinary conditions of clear water we should begin with a lighter ink-dyed leader, varying to the uncolgred sort about half past 10 in the forences and returning to the first from 3 to 4 o'clock. Finally we are cautioned " not to be deceived by the appearance of the leader as we look down upon it, for this gives little or no indica-

tion of its visibility when viewed from under-Another excerpt will indicate what careful observation of the habits of fish is indispensable to a successful angler. From whatever depth trout may be able to descry a fly. Mr. Wells has " never seen reason to suppose they can be coaxed to rise to one from the bottom in depths exceeding nine or ten feet. That in clear water they can discern the fly much further, particularly if in motion, is probable, even though the details of its form may be obscure. But," he adds, "we all know that and one of these seems to be rejuctance to move any great distance for their food. Perhaps experience has taught them that it too is endowed with life, and that it may be gone before they can reach it. A fact within the experience of every angler seems to confirm this view, since we all know that if a trout rises and we wish him, the fly should be east nearly or quite over him without touching the water at any intermediate point. However this may be, one thing seems certain, and that is that neither the angler nor the trout is anything like as acute as is generally supposed. The wiles of the former are by no means so well masked. nor are the latter so very quick to detect them." Mr. Wells also admits frankly that there really is a fearful amount of lying-unintentional lying-about the weight of trout. Let me urge upon the beginner to provide himself with a spring balance at the very outset. and to train his eye and his tongue by the graduations upon it." Nevertheless, the author insists stoutly that genuine brook trout of ten and even cloven pounds weight have been, and may be, taken in the Rangeley Lakes. In a concluding chapter Mr. Wells expresses a regret that fishing with the fly is not in greater favor as a lady's amusement. He thinks that "where the use of a boat is practicable, there is no earthly reason why they should not derive the same mental, moral, and physical benefit from it as do men. It is a gentle pursuit, and a cleanly, and affords an am-

The Mexican War for Independence.

while a fox is hunted to his death.

ple field for the exercise of that manual deli-

cacy and skill for which women are preëminent.

while at the same time, unlike every other out-

of-door sport, no great muscular exertion is

required, nor is excessive fatigue incurred."

We might have explained the failure of angilng

to commend itself to women on the ground

that most of them, unlike their tougher-heart-

ed brethren, would sympathize with the fish, if

we did not remember how completently the

at tenderly nurtured women will look on

The fourth volume of The History of Mexico, by HUBERT H. BANCROFT, covers the twenty years from 1804 to 1824, and, accordingly, portrave the national uprising against Spanish rule. It is a wide subject, and the author has treated it with adequate minuteness, for the discussion of measures and description of events fill more than 800 large octavo pages. It will be remembered that the Mexican war for independence was considerably longer than our own, for, though it began in 1810, its deeisive triumph was deferred until 1321. It was know how to tell it in a fluent, coherent lucid,

marked, personner, by pulse as charp street, technic as mark, and more than ones the production are marked from the security to the department through tarrily, meaning the taken There were began and once and marke purpose relies more to be not reflicable the artists to the proof of mediar profits which is impar-tally districted by the process becomes. ---terestive and autorisative account of Espisate thereative that has been published to our language. The direct Seasons and famous ardescribes assessed in mentiony important and first first motion indicates that they have been the complete executed and management. Unprescriber, the nations of Mexico had a

from the first Engine estimates to establish then the first Engine estimates. The former town of the properties of the season of respond upon them by artitions effect to trees some to be infilterally exceptions and opposition, that the patient residence of Regiform a to expense that they ever approximity entertial by production that her ill-rand the lifes of refreshing the wrongs of conturies by taking the functions of government into their own hands. Even then the programme the patricts was very medical and it was a resire for persons of pure Spanish blood born in Mexicol were excluded from political mili-

tary, and acriminations proforments. It is true that Spanish Americans were legally eligible to all offices, including even the vice-regal fig-nity. But Mr. Bancroft has been convinced, by a review of the evidence, that the higher posts were almost exclusively filled by men from Spain. Thus, of the Vicerops of Mexico, down to 1413, only three were creoles, and, from the period of the first settlement to the year 1810, out of 166 Vicerops and 508 Captain-Generals, Governors, and Presidents appointed in Spanish-America only eighteen were natives of the New World. The fact that in 1811, when the insurrection was fairly under way, a marked change was suddenly effected in this particular, proves only that the Spaniards became alive too late to the gathering storm. In ecclesiastical preferments Spanish-Americans had been somewhat more favored than in political and military advance ment, yet Mr. Bangroft shows that during the iast century of the colonial period they were gradually excluded also from the high dignities of the Church. For instance, in 1808 all the bishoprice in New Spain, with one excep-tion, and most of the rich benefices, were held by Europeans.

But there was a still more potent cause for the deadly hatred which existed between the ereoles and the Spaniards. What this was is explained in the following quotation from Mr. Bancroft's narrative. "After all, and toward the end, it was the commercial monopolies which provoked the most wide-spread discontent. The entire control of trade by Spanish merchan's, and the exorbitant prices charged strictions upon such industries as interfered with the commerce of the mother country, and the limited amount of productions taken by her, were more sweeping in effect [than social or official discriminations), since all classes suffered, and the poor people the most severely. A bond of union, to a greater or less extent was thus initiated between the creoles, mes

tizes, and native Indians."

It is also to be noted that the expulsion of the
Jesuits from Mexico, as well as from all the other colonial and continental possessions of Spain, tended to relax the grasp of the mother country on the New World. It is pointed out by Mr. Bancroft that the Jesuits had intrenched emselves in the hearts of the lower classes. and that from the date of their banishment lisaffection grew apace. The measures of repression to which the Government had recourse seem singularly injudicious, for, instead of counteracting the sympathy felt for the other religious orders, the authorities at this crisis disdained to invite Church support, but, on the contrary, humiliated in many ways the clergy, who were thus allenated at the very time when their loyalty would probably have been a decisive factor.

Mr. Bancroft admits, nevertheless, that it is doubtful question whether the creoles of Mexico might not have long continued to bear their grievances, sooner than confront the risks of rebollion and civil war, had not the political affairs of Spain herself afforded an exvoke. "For nearly two centuries the watchfulness of the Government had prevented serious outbreak; even during the war of succession (between the Bourbon and the Austrian claimants for the Spanish crown the tranquillity o New Spain was undisturbed. The majesty of the King was so deeply impressed upon the masses that it is probable that, had it not been for the occupation of Spain by Napoleon, a few trout are peculiar creatures, and full of whims. salutary reforms would have secured the loyalty of Mexico. But when two Spanish monarchs in succession, Carlos IV. and Fernando VII., were compelled to lay aside their crowns. the one in obedience to the will of a mob. and the other at the dictation of a foreign parvenu. the glory of the Spanish throne had departed. and the awe with which the greatest earthly potentate had been venerated by his trans-

atlantic subjects was seriously lessened." One other circumstance which had great inthis parrative. We refer to the fact that during the critical period preceding the concerted preparations for a struggle for self-government there was no Viceroy in Mexico capable of appreciating the true condition of affairs; none who had the ability either to avert revolution or best serve Spain by accepting the situation. The incompetency and vacillation of the next three Viceroys hastened the culmination of the movement, and during the years 1809-10 the conspiracy to throw off the yoke of Spain apread fast and far throughout the land. It was on the 15th of September of the year last named that a strife began which," as the reader of this history will learn, "was marked by reprisals as vindictive and cold-blooded as the annals of any Christian nation can record."

The Rescue of Greely.

It will be noticed that the account of Greehy's Rescue (Scribner's) bears on its title page the names of two authors, videlicet, W. S. SCHLEY, who commanded the relief expedition. and J. R. Soler, who was as much a stranger as the reader to the events related yet without whose collaboration the narrative before us would probably have lacked the literary merit by which it is happily distinguished from the great majority of books on Arctic exploration. Prof. Soley's skill in the art of composition has been widely recognized since he contributed the best of the three volumes published by the Scribners in relation to the part taken by our navy in the civil war. Commander Schley, for his part, deserves credit for perceiving that to write interestingly is as distinctly a profession as soldiering or seamanship, and that because an officer of the army or navy can tack together an official report or indite a private letter, it by no means follows that he can say anything worth printing, or even recount events of some importance in themselves without wearying the reader. We should have been spared a multitude of dull and tiresome volumes if their authors, like Commander Schley, had had the good sense to stick to their last, and, if they had anything worth teiling, to procure the ser vices of an expert in parration, who would

and official tree. As requests bloomy form, to segions which is, of majors, he sawrifes the base of sequing contentry and exchanging di-tention, as market how prognant or exciting the extract of discourse that he, the book ha-

The egree of the screens makened by Fact Colory with he that screen approximated where so clearing the agency fire that it was a short and not particularly illustrations performing. To the require of green fitting on a short and not particularly illustrations of the paper. I was accommodified exponentiate of the fact meet of frameworking and not fit papers or accommodified exponentiate of the fact meet of frameworking and not fit papers or accommodified. by the domainpolar method. There a find a find a find the formal to investigate the state of the finding to the state of t last of attents promitted in the energy of the Pro-trace and the reference of the energy for face. Like pages are adjusted—and but for the angular reporter of Port Science aperation, and the effections with which we are once at forward from one chapter to exother. the reader's national most be ec-tained. Institute the three council firming the third rated separation under Commender Solver have reached Diseas. The threehold of those journated exters beyond which juy the first exercising of femine and despeer. Repealer notements in the self-sich which on are indicated to follow, he amme stay pages further, the by no moune extra-rinary or enerthin interesting separations of the ou-sele in their corrupt from Diano bound to Capa Satis, where Graviy and his five our refee left allow were found. We say that these experienter execut he pronounced extraordinary, outing that they are encountered every year by the seal engines from Dunders and Mt. John's, and that a number of these merchant ensure lared by the Govthe Theris and the Bear through the lee park to Cape York, and, explit they have steamed as through the last and relatively easy reach of the voyage from Cape York to Cape Sabine. It the vertage from Cape Fork to Cape Rabins. It is evident, in fact, that had these whaters been put in possession of Greeiy's despatches, in which he outlined the route he nurposed to take on his retreat, and which distinctly specified Cape Sabins as a point to be specially examined, they would have rescued the explorer for the moderate reward announced, thus expedition entirely superfluous.

It must also be acknowledged that the success

whereby the relief expedition of 1884 is so favorably contracted with the two failures that preceded it was due to causes quite fortuitous and for which no credit should be challenged by the fortunate commander, for the Thetis, under Schley, went not an inch further north than the Neptune, under Beebe, in 1882, or the Proteus, under Garlington, in 1883. All three commanders landed at Cape Babine, and if of the three Schiey only had the luck to bring back Greely, this was owing to the accidental circumstance never counted on by the discov-erer that Greely happened to be there. It is, of course, indeterminable what prodigies of dexterity and endurance might have bee performed by the officers and crews of the main at Discovery Harbor, and compelled his rescuers to push on across three parallels of latidude through Smith's Sound, Kane Basin, and the only four times traversed ice pack of Kennedy Channel, Hall Basin, and Lady Franklin Bay. We are willing to credit the commanders of the latest expedition with the most dauntless resolution and the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, and it is possible, of course, that they might have joined the names of the Thetis and the Bear to those of the Polaris, the Alert, the Discovery, and Protous, which slone thus far have pierced the frozen solitude that stretches northward from Smith Sound. But all this is gratuitous conjecture. Men do not make books about what they might have done, but what they did, and we repeat that, in pushing his vessels to Cape Sabine. Commander Schley did no more than Gar-lington and Beebe had done before him; while as for the rescuing of Greely, it is certain that Garlington and Beebe would have performed the gallant deed had Greely been waiting in the same place to be rescued. It is equally certain that the work actually performed by the Thetis one of the half dozen whalers that crossed Mel ville Bay for the purpose of adding the Government reward of \$25,000 to their usual year's

earnings. no common literary achievement for Prof. Soley to construct, from the somewhat common place events preceding the actual removal of Greely from his place of refuge on Cape Sabine, a narrative so capacious, and at the same time so engaging, as the book before us. And, naturally, when the starving and half-frozen victims of appalling hardships are luckily discovered at a point where their presence is unsuspected, and where the fact of their survival was peculiarly incredible, there is an occasion for a poignant appeal to sympathy, and for strong dramatic effects in description and in dialogue-an opportunity of which the accomplished author does not fail to make the most.

MISS DUGDALE'S WILL.

Leaving her Property to Promote a Knowledge of Political Economy-" The Jukes." The sale by Richard V. Harnett the other day of the house and lot on the southwest corner of Bleecker and Morton streets for \$17,500, recalls a curious will. The property belonged o the estate of Jane M. Dugdale, the last of a family of five, consisting of a father, mother. and three adult children, all of whom died within two years. Jane M. Dugdale died in August, 1884, and her will was admitted to probate Dec. 6, 1884. The document provides for a granite shaft in the family plot in Woodfor a granite shaft in the family plot in Wood-lawn Cemetery, to cost \$500, on which the names of the family were to be inscribed. After leaving various presents to personal friends, she bequeathed the residue of her estate obse-cutely to David A. Wells, R. R. Bowker, W. C. Ford, and E. M. Shephard for the establish-ment of the R. L. Dugdale fund, to be applied as these four gentlemen, or such persons as they may associate with them, or the majority of them, may deem wise, for the promotion in the United Statos of sound political knowledge and opinions." The will adds: "I shall be grad if this fund could promote a work similar to that done by the Society for Political Edu-cation."

giad if this fund could promote a work similar to that done by the Society for Political Education."

The chief object of this society's publications is the promotion of revenue reform. Miss Dugdale states in her will that this bequest was made in memory of her brother Richard L. Dugdale, to whom she was deeply attached. He was the author of a curious book cailed "The Jukes," which was the fictitious name of a very large family of criminals who formerly lived in this State, and whose history was traced by Mr. Dugdale with great patience and the devotion of much time and labor. The object of the book was to show the hereditary transmission of criminal tendencies that occur through intermarriage. It is not at all improbable that the trustees of the Dugdale fund may devote some of the money to the publication of this book and kindred studies.

Mr. Dugdale was an active member of the Prison Association, and devoted to the study of social science. He was an invalid several years before his death and during all the time he was preparing his book.

His management of his own sickness was characteristic. For a long time he could not determine whist was his trouble. He found that the doctors disagreed. Finally he went to acveral of the most eminent physicians of the city separately, and procured from each a written only of these whose opinion was worth anything was that he was suffering from an aneurism of the heart, but he found out that there were some very well-known physicians who charged big fees, but did not know as much as their big fees would indicate.

Verses on the Wall.

When juries in the General Sessions retire to liberate as to their verdict, they are looked in a room on the third floor of the General Sessions building. A jury was locked up in a recent murder trial for near jury was looked up in a recent murder trial for nearly forty-eight hours before it became a unit for conviction. Yesterday one of the court officers discovered the following panellied inne on the wall, written by one of the imprisoned jurors:

"Here we sit good men and true, in a most hearirending stew! What to do we do not know, And out of here we cannot go."

An inch below, in another handwriting, was this:
"Add to the the wed innest.

"Add to this the sad inment."

PRESENT OF THE PERSON

formationally one paterners, forth and beauty, beauty greats; from and ranes, one and moure, For many a men to the

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from the second contract, for a the standard first traces, for a the standard first traces, there That constraint the free
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There's an instrument locked in each world hard There an instrument limited in each world-harden branch was increased; Where company may have be proven, or guessed; But the demonstrate chord of the gree dimester Ray. In the score of exteriors, to street example by. In the score of exteriors, to street example by. In the score of exteriors at sure of example of the rast and the district of our work actor years. This provides the score despite from all enteriors ground by, in the gamust of life those electronic chieved by and the magnetic manner that has been supported to the facilitation to worker, at the highest life and respectively in the highest and here, as the highest single life highest single life in the worker of the maintained ecliment that day; "alsy with the mather a few has less farming ground gro

For the tild Lavr's Sale. From the Courter-Johrnat.

The way, he said, is smooth and green and fair.
There are in thorine to wound and brane thy feet;
Whete summer rane, and starlike increases awast.
Bend to the wind's jow call: thy path is there!
And mine? A man I no deev mornings break.
Actions the valley where my war lath lain.
And yet, though youth he deed and faith he slain.
I keep thy tokens for the old large and. above the ure that holds no hidden flame
of airar first that long have paired away.
I vet may passe, and in the wines gray
Fract with this even the old familiar came.
And if each enables wines any simulal awaks,
If once again my even with teats grow wel,
If in my heart should spring some vain rear
Nay, do not soon me for the old love's eake! As one who sees in old remembered nooks.
With ross that have grown and with cosmology.
The same gird beauty of the long-lost years,
And hears again the song of summer prooks,
Be if from troused drawns I could awake.
And feel thy warm, soft kisses on my face,
I think the sweet case of thy winching grace.
Would touch me—only for the old love's sake!

ADDIE DAT RALETON

From the Philadelphia Times.

The Scent of a Plower. From the Quiter. The scent of the flower is a wond-rful thing!
It plays round the heart the the zephyre of spring;
so subtle, so woft, so resisters its power.
No monarchy rules like the scent of a flower. Some odors so blend with past happier years.
They move us take itselecties breatting through tears;
For they bring back the faces and forms that are cold,
And waiks in the wild woods 'mid sunsets of gold. A fragrance exhales from a flower that I know. One ere when the dew on the leaves glittered bright, He produced the prize with a tender "Good night," And my spirit grew tant with cetatic emotion, For I fet in that flower lay a lifetong devotion. "Consider the 'llies!" Lord, grant us to be By the field and the graden, brought hearer to Thes, To read in sweet blossoms Thy goodness and power, and an infinite love to the scent of the dower.

A True Story.

From Texas Siftings. This is my derringer, Jim, and I'm a daisy at popping. Do you remember the time when we trudged o'er the cannot together. That time I shall never forget, and how I got treed by a grizzly.

And how I ast up on a limb and cussed him for hours and hours.

As the grizzly cavorted to me I drew out my nickel revolver.
And took from my pocket a unit and jammed it right down in the barrel.
And then sent that nail through the air, and right through the tail of the grizzly.
And nailed him so tight to the limb that he couldn't move many a footstep.

Stranger, you may not believe it, but if you will kindly And look toward the top of that tree you'll surely discover that grizzly.

Just we I nailed him up with a ten-penny nail from my The time that we trudged 'cross the lone canon together.

We Verse Knowed

From the Roston Evening Gasetta

Old Billy B. was a plous man.
And heaven was his goal;
For, being a very saving man.
Of gourse, he'd saved his soul.
But, even in this, he used to say.
"One can't two careful be;"
And he sang with a fervor unassumed,
"I'm glad salvation's free."

But the means of grace, he had to own,
Required good, hard encode gold;
And he took ten pews, as well became
The richest of the fold.
"He's a trible man!" the prescher cried.
"Our thristian Brather B."
And Bits smiled as he shibst nine,
And got his own pew free.

In class meeting next old Billy told
How heaven had gracious been,
Yes, even back in the dark days when
He was a man of sin.
"I was buildin' a barn on my river farm—
"All I then had," he said;
"I'd run out o' beards, an' was feedin' nands
"On nothin' but corn bread.

"I tell ye, brethren, that I felt blue,
short o' timber and each,
And thought I'd sile when the banks then bust,
And flooded all my mach.
But the Lord was mereful to me.
And sent right through the rift
The tide had made in the river banks
A lumber raft adrit.

** Planty o' boards was there for the barn,
And on top was a chrese,
And a bar'l o' pork as sound and sweet
As any one ever sea.
Then I had bread and meas for the men,
And they worked with a will.
While I thanked God, who'd been good to me,
And I'm doin' it still.**

A shrill-voiced sister cried "Bless the Lord!"
The whose class cried Amen!
But a keen-eyed man looked at Billy B.
In a thoughtful way, and then
Asked: "Be-ther B. Ald you ever hear
Who lost that raft and lond?"
And Billy wiped has eyes and said.
"Bretherin", I never knowed!"

A Recipe for blugers. From the Musical Courter. At a German court opera bouse the following Nr. I. Spir. Vini rectification

Signs: Log Ammon. caust. 5.0
Nr. II. Aq. destilist. 10.0
Each of these mixture-, as separated by the line, is to be put in separate bottles. Pour a few drops from such into an empty tumbler, close the even and then, bending over the glass, inhale the funes of the mixture. The cure is said to be immediate.

Can This be True! From the Burlington Hawkeys. There are to-day over 100 families living to-gether in Burtington and being received in society as honorable and upright beenly, when the facts are the heads of these families have never had the rites of mar-riace performed over than.

A BUILD AMARIES ACTIONS.

Should Mrs. James St. Potter amount an innitation which, it is required has been tendered for the our andie appointed Minister to France. Select M. Select her department will which will be different to fit, for Ten Potter, to errors and he difficult to fill, for Ten Platter, he added being a leading ledy in a cortal statement, to the leading safe on our assessment discounter orage, having disc than districtions for force of theret, because their discounters for the original after a legit releast.

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to name amoreous throatenate from the own front of country and farm, open where there are been after their are the amoreous transfer and higher and liver country from the ingrimmen frame. Her amoretion will not be expected ancel afficiency record to the control of the ingrimmen frame. ady or tragedy can be proped accountable to unby an effect to make another theoretical en-teriorments accommon the world; inflorence of entertainments given by people whose en-The second of the second in the second of th coupe their accounty has been come

friends. She was told that she hadn't a ray of talent and would prove a dire fatiure. In spite of all obstacles, however, the performances were given in April 1881, Mrs. Potter appearing as Moc. Horiense Bertrand in "A Wonderful Woman." She achieved fair artistic success, and at the same time great popular and financial success. Her acting was yet immature. Her gestures lacked grace and freedom, and her voice, though beautiful in itself, was not always so managed as to properly emphasize some of the sentences. Fortunately, Mrs. Potter was aufficiently self-critical not to have her head turned by her popular success. She sought to profit by criticisms, which, though unfavorable, were not unfair. She withdrew for many months from the stage, devoting herself meanwhile to hard and She sought to profit by criticisms, which, though unfavorable, were not unfair. She withdrew for many months from the stage, devoting heraelf meanwhile to hard and persistent study. The principles of Gutmann's art of the voice and esthetics of physical culture were mastered by her, and then she studied the system of Deisarts in the light of what she had learned from Gutmann's works. She also made the acquaintance of noted professionals, from whose advice she sought to profit. As a result, when she acted again, about a year after her appearance at the Madisan Square Theatre, she was exceedingly successful in an artistic sense, as well as otherwise. Applications for her to go on the stage came from several managers, and have continued to come since then, the latest offer having been made by the management of the Lyceum Theatre.

Since her appearance in 1882 Mrs. Potter's fame has been steadily growing. It is more than a more personal triumph, for it has been the success of the cause she has at heart, Amateur theatricals have steadily advanced since they have neen stimulated by her influence, and while they have not yet risen to the high level of the legitimate drams, Mrs. Potter has domonstrated that such plays as. The Romance of a Poor Young Jan." A Russian Honeymoon." and "The Cane Mail" can be successfully presented by amateurs, Mrs. Potter's best part is Marquerite in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." It is aglow with poetic warmth, tempered by refinement, while its beauty is enhanced by many touches of romance. In the scene in the ruine she rises awiftly and surely to the fine climax. Like all her interpretations, this is inspired by a healthy enthusiasm and love of art, and marked by the utmost carnestness and sincerity of purpose.

Mrs. Potter conducts her amateur theatrical

heatiny entities and another amateur theatrical marked by the utmost carnestness and sincerity of purpose.

Mrs. Potter conducts her amateur theatrical enterprises with the business tact of a professional manager. She is a financial success as well as an artistic success. But she also makes her entertainments as a whole artistically successful. She has a long list of amateurs to select from. Their names and addresses are written down by her in a book which she keeps for that purpose. At first it was difficult for their to find assistants. Now numerous applications come to her in person and by letter. Formerly ahe was obliged to find out what was being accomplished by the various college theatrical clubs and then make an effort to bring the best talent from these clubs into her organizations. Now all that theirst toward her residence. An applicant is cross-questioned, made to recite and then his name and address, with notes in regard to his qualifications, are entered in the

An applicant is cross-questioned, made to resiste and then his name and address, with notes in regard to his qualifications, are entered in the book mentioned. In all matters of technical detail Mrs. Potter has the assistance of David Belasco, formerly of the Madison Square and new of the Lyceum.

Mrs. Potter's principal assistants now are Robert Sayle Hill, O. W. Bird. Evart Wendell, Mr. Coward, Mr. Morten of Morristown, Mr. Costello of Brocklyn, Mrs. Sebustian Schlesinger, Mrs. F. W. White, Mrs. Teall, Miss Annie Davenport, Miss Montague, and Miss Van Auken. Numerous clubs in the suburbs have been formed since she began acting in New York which shows that her influence is not confined to the social circle in which she moves. Nor are Mrs. Potter's performances confined to these. She often goes down to the Newsboys' Lodging House and entertains the youngsters. Hence her praises are sounded as loudy at the old Five Points as on Fifth avenue.

At present Mrs. Potter is arranging for the four performances of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," at the University Club Theatre, to be given in April, the first two evening and the matinese performances for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Club, and the other performance for Mr. Rainsford's St. George's Boys' Club, Mrs. Potter will soon add "The Lady of Lyons" and "The Hunchback" to her repertoire.

repertoire.

A Quiet Life.

From the Providence Journal

The late George Rickard, who was buried on saturday from his home in Pointret, was born in 1800 in the very from his home in Pointret, was born in 1800 in the very from which he spent the whole of his long life that the same very it is said, on a rather than the latest the was never, it is said, on a rather than the latest than the said translating of the rather than the latest had been and the Rickard had lived together for fifty-six years, and had never been separated from each other but two nights during all their married life.

Raphnel's Dreedes Madensu Bevaralshed. From the St. James's Gasette.

A letter from Dreaden states that Raphael's "Madona di san Sisto" has been suljucted to a cleaning process, concesting in the complete removal of the old variath and the substitution of new. There has not been interference with the original colors. Titiant's picture of the "Tribute Feiny " has been similarly restored. In this a certain increased brightness of color has been noticed in some spots; but the critics suggest that this may be caused by a diminution of the quantity of varnish.

IPP GASTROES POST FRANCE.

Spine Francis Septembris a greener fereitseiten Spine Francisco of the Egist for the Miller Son. Sy. S. Sayes a processor Francisco.

rough. Lowing they for monotonical above recording them. How here R. Tarie is eight, neighbor. We have not made as to special . To receiption

A. Fred to speak of. Wat, I s'pose I regist

to help now stong a little. How meny reas

B. Fort been

one pull at the nosts.)

with your eyes, Governor?

down for?

-Well, I swow. You didn't leave a drop.,

Your pipes seem to be in pretty good order. I'll owe you that two cents. Eh. Terebinthy.

(Enter Terebinthia Waters.)
T.—Good day, Mr. Sugarsands. Why, how d'

do Governor? Bless me, how funny it smells

in here. Like alcohol. Anything the matter

sitting by the bedside of a sick friend.

H.-I've been walking in the wind, and been

T.-Generous, noble Governor. That en-

boldens me to ask you to do something for the temperance fair and entertainment we are go-

ing to have next week. What shall I put you

randy pawnes.

H.—Since you insist upon it, I will sing you a rifle composed by myself while mending my sen capps last month. But, really, my pipes

are stopped up.

T. (Aside)—Twill cost me another half pint of brandy to clear 'em out, the old fox. (Aloud) If you'll sit down on this butter firkin, Miss'Binthy, the Governor will favor you with a cost.

Ere, like a world-egg's yelk, Sunrise breaks o'er the sky, The honest Fremont folk

Are roused by my master's err:

Oh, it rings so clear and near, and it rings so high and

Cock-a-duodie, ker-doodie, ker-doodie, eeh-ah-ooh-ah

I make up a batter of dough For the hens, my heart's desire, And the cooks that cheerily crow.

The heavens, still faintly starred.

Are stilush with the breath of

With a gill and a half of corr

Oh, the bantams prone to fight, And the stately Shaughala stalk,

Oh, the yellow, the red, the white, The clutter, the cluck, the squawk.

The feathers sheeny and sleek,

The waving wattles of red.

The toothiess, wonderful head

I give them, and then despatch

My feathered host away
To my neighbor's garden patch.

Hen and rooster and pullet and chick.

Scratch and scratch and dig and pick,

Over the neighbor's walls you go, shoo shoo, biddy,

Dig up his buibs and harrow his beds, and there's your

(If you don't have to pay for your pew), But sweeter from off their perch

The bull-in-the-bog's wall in the fen.

Kuk but ber cluck, buk but ber darter! Excuse me, but

I beg . To hazard the observation that I just have laid an egg."

As I track through high and low

The joy to give them water and to see them dip and sip;

The joy to smear their fauces with oil when they have

The spur and the yellow bear.

Three grains of corn a day

Sitting ben and all

Over the garden wall.

Eweer is singing in church

My rocaters' coh-ch-coh. Ewest is the puri of the tarn,

But sweeter from out the barn

The hay seed sticks my hair.

All in the great hay-mow.

Clambaring over the beams;

My weary shins I bark

Biddy, biddy, chick-s-biddy, chick-s-chick chick, I cry,

And out of coop and down from room they scurry and

Oh. the rustic and beat of wings, The clamor on roost and loft,

The chorus of cocks that sings

Sweet matins oft and oft

I arise and build the fire.

acamper and fly.

the pip!

food for you.

cheen the rid group dries proposed Mrs. where the first according that H. Gard morning. Scotter Sugarando A. Bell, the fast in Governor, there he great from of monaphone about more again. We reasonable against the four count and the ober's

I warnt in the bracking stee.
I water till the few time for it.
Cres the below of the greaters.

Dat t women tell tree nett the dark

H. Fir. In Mr. Supermorts. Such anguage d. You pro sees any section of the agencies New Asset But sen best over been for much.

for the automotive constraints. from ay test press. En Frankrich Frankrich.

A framework that I no god to grown to a second to go to go to the forms that to the property of the property of the property of the property of the figure at the property of the property of

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THE BOST AFORENTEL PROSER IN

Character and Bully Life of the Favorite From the At. James a Gentle.

There is there are Region measures from the grown measure and recognized and and provided and the provided as a fact is measured to the provided as a fact is measured to the provided as a fact is measured to the provided as a fact is measured and form of conditions of the fact forms and the above of conditions of the fact forms and the other of the fact forms and the fact of the fact forms and the fact of the f A. Pours brandy into a pitcher and breaks a couple of eggs, - Stir it and hurry it up. Tere-binthy's gitting contributions for the temperance fair.

H. Say, that last egg had a double yolk.

You owe me two cents, neighbor. (Takes a

The Allow dustion is the cident and of the large with the property of the large with the second of the large with the second of the large with the manager of the first of the second of the large with the manager of the frame of the large with the property of the propert

H.—I'm a very poor man, Miss Waters, but my heart is in the temperance cause.

S. (Aside.)—Pity his stomach ain't. (Aloud.) What have you done with that \$3,959.73 you just get from Washington?

H.—I have invested a part of it in the Slater fund for the education of the freedman, sir.

T.—May I ask what part?

H.—Why, to be specific, the seventy-three cents. But the other part is likewise invested beyond my reach at present.

S.—You see, Miss Torebinthy, he's gradually accumulating a singing fund against his \$200,000 debt to Mr. Tilden.

T.—I don't know anything about politics, but I do wish you'd do something for our temperance fair. You take such an interest in temperance, Governor. receive a gift worth thirty pounds, stops to thank the Prince. "Rub, rascal, rub" is the thank the Prince. "Rub, rascal, rub" is the reply.

"May I be your sacrifice, it is my petition, the petition of your slave, that his Excelency the Imam-i-Juma desires the privilege of presenting his salaams." whenever one of the royal attendants, entering the room bowing to the ground, his hands placed upon his knees. "Bismiliah! let him come." is the reply. The Prince rises. He is an athletle young man of considerable fluxuring power, inclined to breadth rather than height, of middle stature, with small hands and feet, of which he is very proud, black curir hair, a fair complexion, a jetty moustache, and a voice exactly like that of the Slath. Mirza Reza hands him his newly fashioned hat of finest cloth. The prince, who affects to lead the ever-changing fashions of Persia, hurriedly buttons his inner palesto of pale blue motire antique, embroidered with tasteful but rather florid designs in gold and colors. He wears an English shirt. He clasps the great circular buckle of diamonuls—it is four inches in diamiester—which fastens a plain black leather belt around his waist, and then slips into a yellow overcoat of cashmere shawl, lined throughout and trimmed with sable fur. Black trousers with a gold-lace stripe, made in London, complete the sufficiently grand and becoming costume worn by the Governor of the largest portion of Persia. He is at the present moment 33 years of age.

Let us follow him as he passes into the sum-I do wish you'd do something for our temperance fair. You take such an interest in temperance, Governor.

S. (Aside)—Is the woman's nose blind and deaf? The man smells like a distillery. (Aloud)—Well, Miss Terebinthy, I'll give you three eggs that the Governor just brought in live pounds of butter, a barrel of flour, and a ten-dollar bill. I shin't so rich as the towernor. No doubt he'll give in proportion to his means (Aside)—or his meanness.

T.—Oh, thank you, Mr. Sugarsands. I never believed you sold liquor in here, as folks say you do. And now, Governor, I shall expect you to do something handsome.

H.—Well, Miss Waters, it's a holy cause, and we all ought to contribute. I will place my whole sat of glass eggs on exhibition at the fair.

T. (Doubfully).—Oh! thank you. That will be very nice, I am sure; but we can't eat them you know. If you could only send us some real eggs for cake and omelets. Mr. Hayos.

H.—My dear Miss Waters, we haven't an egg in the house, I assure you.

T.—Perhaps you could let us have some fowls for the supper.

H.—My onl white rooster was stoned almost to death by Farmer Shore's boys for scratching up the best bed yesterday. If he dies in time, you shall have him.

T.—Ob, but won't he be a little tough? let us follow him as he passes into the sum-

ner room of state audience. This ancient room is probably unique. In the centre is a large tank of running water, three feet deep; from this tank rise stone coumns, their bases composed of nude figures about four feet high. Each of the figures spouts from its mouth a tiny stream; all around the tank are various pits, which also add to the noise of fulling lets, which also add to the noise of fulling to death by Farmer Shote's boys for scratching up the beet bed yesterday. If he dies in time, you shall have him.

T.—Oh, but won't he be a little tough?

H.—Not for a fair.

T.—Well, I thank you both, and I thank you very much indeed, Gov. Huyes.

H.—"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

S.—(Aside) He must date on you. (Aloud) There's one more contribution you ought to get the Governor to make, Miss Binthy. It would be worth a hundred dollars, good, to your fair.

T.—Dear Mr. Sugarsands, won't you tell me what It is?

S.—Get him to sing his song.

H.—Oh! dear me, I can't sing.

S.—(Aside) Hanged if he isn't too stingy to give away his voice. (Aloud) He's a first-class warbler, Miss Waters, but bashful. Hee, hee!

T.—Pray do sing for us at the fair, and do let me hear you sing now.

S.—(Aside to H.) Sing the song you got off at my house last Sunday night, when we had the brandy pawnee.

H.—Since you insist upon it, I will sing you a jets, which also add to the noise of failing water. Little light comes in through the colored glass windows and their curtains. Into and over the rank reciects a stone bed or throne some three feet over the surface of the water.

Here, when Ispanan was the capital Porsia, was the royal audience chamber of the Shahs. Cool certainly, and picturesque: but, in a country where ague is rie, the man who occupies a damp room cannot be wise. The Zliess Sultan is no fool; and he passes on through this extraordinary chamber into a large wellighted apartment, the walls and ceiling of which are elaborately pointed and glided. The intricately constructed windows of colored glass are raised, a large and empty courtyful is seen beyond them, and just in front of the window is a huge raised heaz of stone, the fountains in which are sponting freely. The lumant-Juma, as he enters, is invited to a seat close to his loyal Highness, on his own royal carpet, which is about seven feet by three wide, and is spread on a thin mattress over the luxnitions feels, three liness thick, that serve as frame to the magnificent carpet.

As the Frince sits at the open window the head carpet spreader, the chief of the police, enters the courtyard with the two gobbers and their guard. Addressing one of them, the Frince surjail, and their guard, addressing one of them, the Frince surjail, and their guard. Addressing one of them, the Frince surjail, and their guard. Addressing one of them, the Frince surjail, and their guard. Addressing one of them, the Frince surjail, and their guard. Addressing one of them, the Frince surjail the crimes of the robber. The high priesinods; Yes, yes; may I be your Highness sacrifice, it isn't my fault," matters the criminal, and the prophet in a black turbae, and details the crimes of the robber. The high priesinods, Yes, yes; may I be your Highness and the prince passes, carriers, and the

Signs of Spring.

From the Yonkers Gasette. Italia's wandering genius of the crank, the becoming tusiness of kecumpaus, the schooling tusiness of kecumpaus, the schooling taking furious from his becass to interview the spiral angle worth, the homesy hen that hims her hundle hymne Easter embletic, and the homeswife's howeas with the motte she holds her annual joust—these the swines who motted the holds her annual joust—these the swines who that her waston appring.

He Couldn't Stand Defeat.

Last Friday morning a roaster belonging to Mr. d. W. Brooks and one belonging to the mother the law engaged in combat, the latter coming off second best, whereupon he immediately flew upon the well and went down, committing suicide, it is supposed, to drown his remores at being whyped.

From the Lezington Echo.